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of the whole word azelu being, therefore, the villainous or fearfully conquering eye or glance.

In any case, I believe that we may rest assured that azelu (the villainous compelling eye) and the red and white spotted ijiquaug, whose powerful conquering glance was the only thing that could have turned the mind of Vinigumisuitssqo (the maid unwilling to marry) toward a lover, are both personifications of the Asiatic wolf, *i. e.*, keydlunaq or, more properly, qeydlunaq, subsequently corrupted to qavdlunaq and employed as a name for all white men.

NOTES AND NEWS

NOTE UPON MUSICAL BOWS.—Professor O. T. Mason, in referring (*American Anthropologist*, vol. xi, p. 94) to the *penáka* of India, expresses doubts as to the nature of this instrument and as to whether it should properly be classed as a “musical bow.” It is true that the description given by Raja Sourindro Motrun Tagore is not of a very precise character, but that eminent authority has sent specimens to various museums (S. Kensington Museum, Museum of the Conservatoire de Musique, in Brussels; Pitt Rivers Museum, at Oxford), and there is no doubt that this monochord is a true musical bow and one of a very simple and unspecialized type. It consists of a plain, flat, and weak bow of bambu or cane, strung with a very fine string or wire. It does not appear that the bow-string is ever braced to the bow toward the center, as is the case with so many of the musical bows, nor is a resonator of gourd or other material attached to it. I have for some years been collecting material for a monograph upon the “Musical Bow and its Geographical Distribution,” and hope very shortly to publish my results, as my paper is nearly ready. The number of localities in which this kind of instrument occurs is very great, and I shall publish a large number of descriptions and figures of types. A short preliminary account of my intended paper was read before the British Association in 1894 and a brief abstract published in the “Report.” Since that time I have come across many new varieties and localities, of which one of the most interesting is that recorded in this journal by Dr ten Kate, as hailing from Patagonia.

HENRY BALFOUR,
Curator of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.

LANGUAGES AND FOLKLORE OF CHILE.—The genial expounder and popularizer of Araucanian dialects, folklore, ethnography, and literature, Dr Rodolfo Lenz, professor at the Chilean University at Santiago, the capital, has just concluded the first volume of his monumental “*Estudios Araucanos*” by issuing its twelfth number. The title is “*Estudios Araucanos*, publicados en los anales de la Universidad de Chile, volume xcvi, pages 485, octavo; Santiago de Chile, 1895, imprenta Cervantes, Bandera 73.” The contents of this collection are in prose as well as in verse. We find historical accounts of expeditions, fights, travels with Indians, dialogues, folklore pieces to illustrate ethnography, animal stories, myths and legends, stories of European origin, etc. All these pieces are given in the Mapuche or Indian language of Chile, with a translation either interlinear or on the column opposite, and ample commentaries. The dialects in which the pieces are worded are the Huilliche, Picunche, Pe-huenche, and Moluche (the term *che* designating “an Indian”). To study this Mapu-che or “national talk” from Lenz’s texts and translations is rather attractive and much less troublesome than to avail oneself of the grammars and vocabularies, of which quite many have come down to us from the olden time, but are arranged according to obsolete linguistic methods. Professor Lenz, who is a German by birth, has also printed his lectures and treatises on Chilean Indian literature and literary development, together with linguistic articles in German similar to those he published in Spanish. His Spanish article on the “lengua Atacameña,” spoken north of Chile, not very far from the Pacific, treats of a language not related to Araucanian, but supposed to possess affinity with the Maipure or Aruak family of the Amazon and Orinoco rivers and their tributaries.

Another useful medium for acquiring the Chilean language and dialects is edited after a plan differing from the above, and also calculated to alleviate the difficulties usually encountered in studying languages in the old way. It is *Raoul de la Gras-serie’s Langue Auca, ou langue indigène du Chili; Grammaire, textes traduits et analysés, dictionnaire, Paris, 1898, pp. 372, octavo*; which forms the twenty-first volume of J. Maisonneuve’s “Bibliothèque linguistique américaine,” a collection which has given to the world an unprecedented number of manuals for the dissemination of Americanistic studies. *Auca* is a Quichua term now

used for "enemy" and "wild Indian," and was employed by the Spanish conquerors at a very early period as a synonym for *Arauco* and *Araucanian*. Dialects of this stock are spoken on both slopes of the great Andesian Cordillera. The editor thinks it probable that in early times the immigration took place from the east across the ridge to the western slope. The principal groups and dialects are now as follows:

Divie-che—on Colorado river.

Huili-che—"men of the south."

Molu-che—"men of the west," on the Pacific coast.

Picun-che—"men of the north," north of the Pehuen-che.

Pehuen-che—"men of the pineries," in Argentina.

Puel-che—"men of the east," on both banks of the Rio Negro.

In phonetics the Auca or Chilean family shows considerable analogy with the Quichua and Aimará. This is more due to the fact that these languages were first reduced to writing in the Spanish alphabet than to any other cause, for no *genealogical* affinity exists between the two stocks in spite of all the efforts put forward to prove such a connection. There are faint traces of a dual in the substantive, and the cases of the noun are formed by past positions. The verb incorporates not only the personal pronoun, but in many instances also the *nominal* object, as we see it done in Algonkin, Tarasco, Nahuatl, and many other American languages. Subject and object pronouns become thoroughly amalgamated in the verbal conjugation or *transiciones*. The verbal inflection is effected by particles, which show but little phonetic alteration, and therefore render the analysis of the verb easily traceable.

A. S. GATSCHE.

FORMOSA.—A new description of this fertile and far-famed island, off the coast of southern China, has been published this year by Carl Georgi, Bonn, under the title *Albrecht Wirth, Geschichte Formosa's bis Anfang 1898* (pp. 188, 8vo). Wirth is a young man of extensive acquirements in geography and history, who since 1893 has traveled continuously in central and eastern Africa, in the Sunda Islands, along the coasts of eastern Asia and Japan, and lately traversed the whole of southern Siberia. The island which is the object of the present treatise he has visited twice. His German style is graphic, crisp, and vigorous. He combats with frankness the obsolete ideas still held among whites

about China, Japan, and other countries he saw, and substitutes the truth, as far as revealed to him. The acquisition of Formosa, as stipulated by the treaty of Shimonoseki, was a cession of its territory by China to Japan. The great difficulties of colonizing and "digesting" this isle by Japan are not underestimated by the author, but discussed by him in an earnest mood, which sometimes passes into sarcasm and irony. Formosa lies in the China sea and extends from the 22d to the 25th degree of northern latitude, at a considerable distance from the mainland, from which it was severed only in a recent geological period. In the northern parts of Formosa the climate is windy, variable, and productive of disease, but the southern end is inviting to colonists by its healthful climate and equable temperature. The fertility of its soil has always made it a bone of contention between various neighboring nations, and of these China controlled it for about two centuries. The large number of various and heterogeneous races settled on it have facilitated by their disunion the inroads of foreigners up to the present period of history. Readers will follow with increasing interest Wirth's description of the brown and black races distributed throughout the island, with the ethnographic characteristics of each. A. S. GATSCHE.

ON A visit to Yakutat bay, Alaska, in 1895, I saw Indians using the "curved knife" in hollowing their boats and dishes. The type employed at this place is a double-edged blade (cf. Niblack, Rep. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1888, pl. 24). The workman grasps the handle with both hands, the right hand being the outer one and the thumb fitting in the groove in the end of the grip. He usually works toward himself, but owing to the form of his blade is able to cut with equal facility from himself, and in his hand this is a very efficient apparatus. Surprisingly rapid work is done with this simple device. The handle is made of hard wood, probably oak. The blade is in shape of an old-fashioned can-opener, and may have suggested to the traders this peculiar form, as it is modern. The tang of the blade is set into a groove on the side of the handle and lashed firmly by means of strong cotton cord. It was interesting to witness a savage, near the Arctic circle, using with such dexterity a tool no part of which is native to his area, neither the oak handle, nor the cotton string, nor the steel blade. D. W. PRENTISS, JR.

THE LOUBAT PRIZES.—The committee, consisting of Prof. H. T. Peck, Dr D. G. Brinton, and Mr W J McGee, appointed in 1895 to examine and report on the various monographs submitted in competition for the Loubat prizes to be awarded in 1898, have made their report to President Low, of Columbia University.

The monographs that were formally submitted for examination were the productions of eight authors. Of these the committee recommend that the first prize of \$1,000 be awarded to Prof. W. H. Holmes, late of the Field Columbian Museum and now Curator of Anthropology in the United States National Museum, for a treatise bearing the title "*Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province*," as being the most meritorious and as most fully complying with the conditions prescribed. Commenting on the character of this memoir the committee state:

"This volume may be held to mark an epoch in American archeological research, by interpreting the remarkably abundant artifacts of a typical region in the light of previous studies of actual aboriginal handiwork, and thus establishing a basis for the classification of the stone art of the entire western hemisphere. It is the result of many years of personal study, numerous experiments, and close typological analysis, and is supplied with a wealth of illustrative material that gives it most exceptional interest and value."

The committee recommend that the second prize of \$400 be awarded to Dr Franz Boas, of the American Museum of Natural History, for a monograph on "*The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians*," which is characterized as "a remarkably complete descriptive and analytic treatise, setting forth the characteristics of a well studied tribe in such a manner as to offer a model for students and raise the standards of ethnological work. Its information is derived from personal research conducted on the very best scientific principles and dealing with a wealth of carefully collected material."

Of the remaining authors represented in the competition the committee have selected for special mention treatises on "*Objective Symbolism of the Huichol Indians*," by Dr Carl Lumholtz; "*Tomahawk and Calumet, Shield and Gorget*," by Mr F. H. Cushing, and "*The Menomini Indians*," by Dr W. J. Hoffman. The committee also mention with special commendation an as yet unfinished work of Mr A. P. Maudsley, of London, dealing with the archeology of Central America.